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AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

Please amend the first paragraph on page 1 as follows:

The present invention is based on a device for determining the effects suffered by a flow-controlled gaseous medium. An explanatory instance of this is a gaseous medium carried in pipes from a supply point to various consumption points. At these latter points, there is usually a desire to check that the medium has not suffered any undesirable effects. The flow may have been affected by leakage, in which case, air bubbles will have become trapped in the medium. This can be determined by having the medium flow through a fluid, which will disclose the presence of air bubbles. The gaseous medium may also have picked up undesirable substances. Once again, the medium can be passed through an indicator, such as a fluid, that will, for example, change ~~colour~~ color if undesirable substances are present. There are many possible variations. The most suitable way of determining whether a gaseous medium has suffered an undesirable effect is to have the controlled flow pass through a device where, by switching from operation mode to test mode, it can be determined whether the medium has been exposed to extraneous influences.

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 1 and 2 as follows:

The present invention is designed to present a new device that has taken into account the disadvantages of the

already available devices. In one known device to determine any effects, a control (actuator) can be switched between two positions. In one of these positions, the gaseous medium passes directly through the device. In the other, it passes through an indicator, which may be a fluid. When it is necessary to carry out a test, said actuator must be moved upwards. This is a ~~manoeuvre~~ maneuver that, in a crisis situation, works poorly and feels unnatural for any user in such a situation. Thus, in the present invention, the actuator has been so arranged that, when it is desired to obtain information regarding leakage, the actuator is pressed downwards. This is the most natural reaction of users in crisis situations. A unit with a device as per the present invention can be located in an object that can be subject to various forms of movement. In such cases, it must not be possible for the indicator to leave ~~±~~ its confines to permit the through-flow of the gaseous medium. The invention is so constructed that, in normal operating mode, the indicator is completely closed off from the through-flow of the gaseous medium.

Please amend the first full paragraph on page 3 as follows:

The figures show a device that, in the operating mode, permits the direct passage of a gaseous medium without said medium being subjected to any extraneous influences whatsoever. The device can also be activated so that the gaseous medium has to pass through an indicator that has the function of determining whether said medium has been exposed to any extraneous influences, e.g. leakage. Thus, a

device as per both figures is used by connecting it ~~into~~ to a conduit through which there is a flow of a gaseous medium. Connection is achieved by making a break in the conduit and connecting the ends via the inlet and the outlet of the device.

Please amend the second full paragraph on page 3 as follows:

The device shown in both figures is intended for connection ~~into~~ to a pipe forming part of a liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) system. Of course, the device is not restricted to use in LPG systems. It can be used in all cases where it is sought to determine whether a gaseous medium has suffered any effects.

Please amend the paragraph bridging pages 3 and 4 as follows:

The figures show the device adapted for an LPG system and serving as a leak indicator. The leak indicator is labelled 1 and comprises a housing (2) with a cylindrical flow control body (3) that can be moved upwards and downwards in a cylindrical cavity (4) in the housing (2). As the diameter of the cylindrical flow control body (3) is less than that of the cavity (4), a ring-shaped cylindrical (tubular) void is left between the cylindrical flow control body (3) and the cavity (4). This void connects to an inlet (5) for a gaseous medium that is intended to flow through the housing (2) and exit it via an outlet opening (6). In

FIG. 1, part of said tubular void is labelled 7 and it can be seen how the gaseous medium flows through the tubular void (7) and then exits the housing (2) through the outlet (6). Spaced along its outer surface, the cylindrical flow control body (3) has three seals (15-17). In FIG. 1, seals 16 and 17 delimit the gas flow through the indicator (1). At its lower end, housing 2 has a further housing (8) for a fluid or other indicator medium (19). Housing 8 is joined to housing 2 via a fastening device (9). The cylindrical flow control body (3) encloses its own cylindrical cavity (13). This cavity is axially disposed, closed at its top but open at the lower end of the cylindrical flow control body (3). The open end is labelled 14. Towards its upper end, cylindrical cavity 13 has an opening (12) located between seals 15 and 16. This opening provides a direct connection to the void around the cylindrical flow control body (3). All three seals (15-17) are firmly fixed to the flow control body (3). Housing 2 has a spring (18) that, at one end, rests on seal 17 and, at the other, against a part of the housing. Through the action of this spring (18), the cylindrical flow control body (3) automatically takes up its top position. Thus, when a test reading is required, the actuator (20) must be manually pressed down. As soon as the downwards pressure is removed, the cylindrical flow control body (3) returns to its original (home) position.

Please add the following new paragraph on page 4, at line 12 before the last and final paragraph:

-- In a further embodiment of the invention, the indicator medium (19) comprises a fluid and the

compartment, more preferably the further housing (8), is transparent. In yet a further preferred embodiment of the invention, the fluid comprises propylene glycol.--